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| *Identify the following terms:* |

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| 1. Alexander Graham Bell   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 2. Guglielmo Marconi   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 3. the Eiffel Tower   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 4. Henry Ford and the Model T   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 5. the Wright brothers   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 6. cartels and the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 7. Consuelo Vanderbilt   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 8. Queen Victoria and the Victorian era   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 9. Feminism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 10. the Pankhursts and the Women's Social and Political Union   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 11. classical economics and laissez-faire   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 12. revolutions of 1848   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 13. Otto von Bismarck   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 14. the dual monarchy/the Austro-Hungarian Empire   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 15. Alexander II and serfdom   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 16. *narodniks*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 17. Narodnaya Volya/the People's Will   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 18. the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 19. Egypt's Muhammad Ali   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 20. Britain's National Insurance Act of 1911   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 21. France's Third Republic   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 22. Carnegie Steel   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 23. Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and progressivism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 24. Canada's Sir Wilfred Laurier   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 25. Simon Bolivar   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 26. "scientific socialism"   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 27. *The Communist Manifesto*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 28. *Das Kapital*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 29. International Workingmen's Association/the First International   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 30. Mikhail Bakunin   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 31. Nationalism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 32. Henrik Ibsen   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 33. the proletariat   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 34. Isaac Newton and classical physics   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 35. Max Planck and "quanta"   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 36. Albert Einstein and E = mc2   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 37. Charles Darwin and *The Origin of Species*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 38. Sigmund Freud's *The Interpretation of Dreams*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 39. Émile Zola and Naturalism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 40. Modernism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 41. Impressionism and Claude Monet   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 42. Expressionism and Vincent van Gogh   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 43. Paul Cézanne   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 44. Cubism and Pablo Picasso   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 45. the Chicago School and Louis H. Sullivan   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 46. Frank Lloyd Wright   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 47. Igor Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 48. Liberalism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 49. The Industrial Revolution first occurred in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Germany. | |  | b. | the United States. | |  | c. | Russia. | |  | d. | Great Britain. | |  | e. | Belgium. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 2 | |

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| 50. In comparison with Great Britain, when industrializing most of the European continental nations   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | were able to succeed without an extensive railroad network. | |  | b. | depended upon oil rather than coal as an energy source. | |  | c. | benefited from greater government support. | |  | d. | relied almost entirely on private investment. | |  | e. | were socialist rather than capitalist in economic philosophy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 3 | |

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| 51. In the United States, "the American system" referred to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the use of slaves rather and serfs in agricultural production. | |  | b. | acquiring colonies in the Pacific rather than in Africa and Asia. | |  | c. | the geographical expansion to the west rather than to the east as in Russia. | |  | d. | a reliance upon agriculture rather than industry throughout the nineteenth century. | |  | e. | the use of interchangeable parts in industrial manufacturing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 3 | |

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| 52. The Second Industrial Revolution differed from earlier industrialization in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | making use of electricity as a major source of energy. | |  | b. | manufacturing iron rather than steel. | |  | c. | the use of the more efficient steam engine rather than unpredictable electricity. | |  | d. | following the philosophy of Karl Marx in organizing the economy. | |  | e. | being restricted to the United States and Russia instead of the nations of Western Europe. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 4-5 | |

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| 53. The inventor of the telephone in 1876 and the person who sent the first radio waves across the Atlantic in 1901 were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Thomas Edison and Joseph Swan. | |  | b. | Richard Planck and Thomas Brooks. | |  | c. | Eastman Kodak and William Gladstone. | |  | d. | Alexander Graham Bell and Guglielmo Marconi. | |  | e. | John Reith and Baden Powell. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 5 | |

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| 54. In 1889, the world's tallest structure was to be found in the city of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Paris. | |  | b. | New York. | |  | c. | Chicago. | |  | d. | London. | |  | e. | Berlin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 5 | |

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| 55. By the 1870s, Europeans were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | abandoning free trade and adopting tariffs. | |  | b. | abandoning tariffs in favor of free trade. | |  | c. | adopting free trade but abandoning laissez-faire. | |  | d. | abandoning capitalism in favor of socialism. | |  | e. | looking to Russia as the industrial model to emulate. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6 | |

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| 56. Cartels   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | encouraged industrial competition. | |  | b. | reduced industrial competition. | |  | c. | were modern department stores distributing new consumer products. | |  | d. | were common in Great Britain but unknown in Germany. | |  | e. | were abolished in the late nineteenth century. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6 | |

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| 57. By the late nineteenth century, industrialization in Europe differed between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Britain and Germany. | |  | b. | Europe and the United States. | |  | c. | central and western Europe and eastern and southern Europe. | |  | d. | coal-powered Europe and electrically-powered Europe. | |  | e. | laissez-faire nations and mercantilism nations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6 | |

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| 58. In the nineteenth century, Europe's wealthy elite   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | formed about 50 percent of the population. | |  | b. | controlled between 30 and 40 percent of its wealth. | |  | c. | was made up primarily from the traditional aristocratic landed classes. | |  | d. | had turned their backs on industrial and commercial wealth. | |  | e. | had succumbed to working class ambitions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6 | |

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| 59. The nineteenth century model of the middle-class society was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Bismarckian Germany. | |  | b. | Napoleonic France. | |  | c. | Victorian Britain. | |  | d. | Romanov Russia. | |  | e. | Carnegie's America. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 7 | |

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| 60. Of the total European population, the working classes numbered about   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 25 percent. | |  | b. | 40 percent. | |  | c. | 50 percent. | |  | d. | 80 percent. | |  | e. | 95 percent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 7 | |

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| 61. Which was *not* a feature of the mass society that emerged by the end of the nineteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | compulsory elementary education | |  | b. | economic equality | |  | c. | urban overcrowding | |  | d. | public health problems | |  | e. | social and economic polarization |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6-7 | |

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| 62. The most radical women's rights organization of the early twentieth century was the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Women's Social and Political Union. | |  | b. | American Federation of Labor. | |  | c. | Narodnaya Volya. | |  | d. | International Workingmen's Association. | |  | e. | Modernist Equality Union. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 9 | |

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| 63. Nineteenth century liberalism included the idea of all of the following *except*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | property qualifications for voting. | |  | b. | women's suffrage. | |  | c. | a government of limited powers. | |  | d. | protection of basic civil rights. | |  | e. | a constitutional state or government. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 9 | |

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| 64. Nineteenth century liberalism was best exemplified by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | working class men and women. | |  | b. | middle class men. | |  | c. | the proletariat. | |  | d. | aristocratic landowners. | |  | e. | middle class men and women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 9 | |

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| 65. The most powerful ideology of change in nineteenth century Europe was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | communism. | |  | b. | conservatism. | |  | c. | liberalism. | |  | d. | socialism. | |  | e. | nationalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 11 | |

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| 66. The architect of the German Empire established in 1871 was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Francis Joseph. | |  | b. | Napoleon III. | |  | c. | Victoria. | |  | d. | Otto von Bismarck. | |  | e. | Alexander III. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 11 | |

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| 67. The difficulties of ruling a multi-national empire in the nineteenth century were most apparent in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Great Britain. | |  | b. | the United States. | |  | c. | Austria-Hungary. | |  | d. | Mexico. | |  | e. | the Germanies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 12 | |

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| 68. In hopes of transforming Russian society, the *narodniks* looked to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | anarchists. | |  | b. | communists. | |  | c. | peasants. | |  | d. | democrats. | |  | e. | tsar. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 13 | |

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| 69. The nineteenth century European ruler who was assassinated was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Queen Victoria. | |  | b. | Tsar Alexander II. | |  | c. | Emperor Francis Joseph. | |  | d. | Emperor Napoleon III. | |  | e. | King Victor Emmanuel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 13 | |

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| 70. In addition to Austria-Hungary, in the nineteenth century the ideology of nationalism was most destructive to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | British Empire. | |  | b. | German Empire. | |  | c. | American system. | |  | d. | Ottoman Empire. | |  | e. | Russian Empire. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 13 | |

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| 71. Nationalist revolts were most common in the nineteenth century in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | British Isles. | |  | b. | Rhineland. | |  | c. | Balkans. | |  | d. | Iberian peninsula. | |  | e. | Scandinavia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 13 | |

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| 72. The Ottoman province that became an independent kingdom in 1830 was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Serbia. | |  | b. | Romania. | |  | c. | Bosnia. | |  | d. | Belgium. | |  | e. | Greece. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 13 | |

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| 73. The non-European Ottoman province that declared its autonomy and then attempted to modernize in the nineteenth century was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Turkey. | |  | b. | Egypt. | |  | c. | Iraq. | |  | d. | Palestine. | |  | e. | Arabia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 13 | |

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| 74. The early twentieth century abandonment of laissez-faire liberal policies was exemplified in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the ending of serfdom in Russia. | |  | b. | Britain's National Insurance Act of 1911. | |  | c. | the creation of the dual monarchy in Austria. | |  | d. | the creation of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate. | |  | e. | France's Third Republic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 14 | |

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| 75. The nation which suffered from too many political parties and too many cabinet changes was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Great Britain. | |  | b. | the United States. | |  | c. | Germany. | |  | d. | Russia. | |  | e. | France. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 14 | |

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| 76. The company that produced more steel than all of Great Britain was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Rockefeller Iron Works. | |  | b. | the Ford Manufacturing Cartel. | |  | c. | Mercedes Benz Ltd. | |  | d. | Carnegie Steel. | |  | e. | Morgan Guarantee Trust. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 14 | |

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| 77. American political progressivism was represented in the presidential administrations of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge. | |  | b. | Grover Cleveland and William McKinley. | |  | c. | Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt. | |  | d. | Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. | |  | e. | Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 15 | |

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| 78. The statesman who was able to partially reconcile the two disparate language and culture groups in Canada was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William Wallace. | |  | b. | Cecil Rhodes. | |  | c. | Wilfred Laurier. | |  | d. | Lord Durham. | |  | e. | Gary Trudeau |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 15 | |

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| 79. The nation with the greatest foreign investment in Latin America between 1870 and 1913 was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the United States. | |  | b. | the German Empire. | |  | c. | Spain. | |  | d. | Great Britain. | |  | e. | France. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 15 | |

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| 80. Latin American economies in the nineteenth century grew mainly as the result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the export of raw materials. | |  | b. | the export of manufactured products. | |  | c. | the domestic consumption of manufactured products. | |  | d. | the import of raw materials from Africa and Asia. | |  | e. | none of these choices |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 16 | |

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| 81. In comparison to the United States, Latin America   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | had a less rigid view of race. | |  | b. | was more racially polarized. | |  | c. | was made up of only a single race. | |  | d. | included no black Africans or indigenous peoples. | |  | e. | had almost no immigrants from Europe. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 15 | |

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| 82. Latin America's developing middle class was inspired by the model of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Great Britain. | |  | b. | France. | |  | c. | Spain. | |  | d. | the United States. | |  | e. | Germany. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 16 | |

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| 83. In addition to *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx's most important work was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *The Wealth of Nations*. | |  | b. | *Der Socialismus*. | |  | c. | *Proletariat Arise!* | |  | d. | *Das Kapital*. | |  | e. | *The People's Will*. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 18 | |

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| 84. One of the issues that divided members of the First International was whether   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | capitalism was the proper economic system. | |  | b. | the proletariat could be reformed. | |  | c. | the Industrial Revolution could be reversed. | |  | d. | non-Westerners could join. | |  | e. | a violent revolution was necessary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 19 | |

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| 85. One of the major differences between Karl Marx and Anarchists such as Mikhail Bakunin was Marx's contention that the revolution   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | could be peaceful. | |  | b. | would result from a spontaneous uprising by the proletariat. | |  | c. | must be led by a core of committed communists who would lead the masses. | |  | d. | would be a violent insurrection. | |  | e. | would establish communism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 19 | |

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| 86. Marx's predictions about the coming of the communist revolution in Western industrialized countries was incorrect because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | western governments destroyed the proletariat uprisings through military force. | |  | b. | the working classes took over the governments peacefully, through use of the ballot. | |  | c. | the working class declined with the onset of the second industrial revolution. | |  | d. | the capitalist democratic system was able to reform itself through social welfare measures, anti-trust laws, and labor unions. | |  | e. | his dialectical materialism was more applicable to pre-industrial societies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 19 | |

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| 87. Marx's failure in the nineteenth century was his inability to appreciate the strength of the ideology of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | democracy. | |  | b. | nationalism. | |  | c. | socialism. | |  | d. | fascism. | |  | e. | capitalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 19 | |

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| 88. The new physics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century supplemented and often replaced the entrenched and accepted theories of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Francis Bacon. | |  | b. | John Locke. | |  | c. | Isaac Newton. | |  | d. | Albert Einstein. | |  | e. | Max Planck. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 19 | |

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| 89. The new physics posed a scientific and philosophical challenge to theoretical physicists because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | it proved that there was no such thing as an atom. | |  | b. | subatomic particles seemed to behave in random fashion. | |  | c. | all of Newton's theories were proved to be fallacious. | |  | d. | light moved in solid waves rather than in packets of energy. | |  | e. | it had no practical applications. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 20 | |

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| 90. The physicist who claimed that each particle of matter is equivalent to its mass times the square of the velocity of light was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Albert Einstein. | |  | b. | Isaac Newton. | |  | c. | Edvard Munch. | |  | d. | Max Planck. | |  | e. | J. Robert Oppenheimer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 20 | |

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| 91. Darwin's theory of evolution argued for existence through   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | divine creation. | |  | b. | natural creation. | |  | c. | a First Cause or Prime Mover. | |  | d. | natural selection. | |  | e. | social selection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 20 | |

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| 92. Freud's work was controversial because it   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stressed the importance of the unconscious instead of human rationality. | |  | b. | argued that dreams were meaningless in understanding human nature. | |  | c. | claimed there is no explanation for sexual feelings and actions. | |  | d. | questioned the existence of Einstein's theory of relativity. | |  | e. | claimed that there is no way to understand the unconscious and repressed memories. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 20 | |

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| 93. The literary movement of the early twentieth century that reacted against Naturalism was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Modernism. | |  | b. | Impressionism. | |  | c. | Symbolism. | |  | d. | Expressionism. | |  | e. | Cubism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 21 | |

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| 94. The novels of Emile Zola represent literary   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Naturalism. | |  | b. | Romanticism. | |  | c. | Modernism. | |  | d. | Nationalism. | |  | e. | Liberalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 21 | |

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| 95. The artistic movement responding a new interest in human perception was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Expressionism. | |  | b. | Impressionism. | |  | c. | Modernism. | |  | d. | Cubism. | |  | e. | Pre-Raphaelitism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 21 | |

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| 96. The artistic movement that used exaggerated colors and distorted shapes in projecting the inner selves of the artist was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Expressionism. | |  | b. | Impressionism. | |  | c. | Realism. | |  | d. | Modernism. | |  | e. | Cubism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 22 | |

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| 97. The radical musical work that caused a near riot when performed in Paris in 1913 was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Picasso's *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon*. | |  | b. | Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*. | |  | c. | Schoenberg's *Transfigured Night*. | |  | d. | Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*. | |  | e. | Berg's *Lulu*. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 23 | |

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| 98. Which of the following would *not* necessarily have been associated with the Chicago school of architecture:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reinforced concrete | |  | b. | groined vaults | |  | c. | sheet glass | |  | d. | functionalism | |  | e. | steel frames |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 23 | |

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| 99. The energy source of the early Industrial Revolution was coal.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 3 | |

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| 100. In comparison to England, continental industrial relied more upon laissez-faire than government assistance and support.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 3 | |

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| 101. The so-called American system relied upon interchangeable parts in manufacturing and production.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 3 | |

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| 102. In the late-nineteenth century, there was a movement away from tariffs and cartels toward a greater commitment to laissez-faire.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6 | |

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| 103. Because of the complexity of the new industrial machines and the discipline of long hours, children were exempted from factory labor.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 7 | |

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| 104. In spite of exceptions, in the nineteenth century most women remained confined to their traditional roles of homemaking and child rearing.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 7-9 | |

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| 105. The architect of the unification of Germany was Bavaria's Louis Napoleon.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 11 | |

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| 106. In their *Communist Manifesto*, Marx and Engels argued that the proletariat would triumph over the bourgeoisie through peaceful evolution rather than violent revolution.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 18 | |

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| 107. The most influential of the Impressionist artists was Claude Monet.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 22-23 | |